INDIAN COAL MINE.

Picturesque Tale Told of Brave Who Supplied Fuel.

State Line, Mass.—Many years ago there lived in the old town of West Stockbridge, not far from State Line, a blacksmith who conducted a shop that was well patronized by those of the surrounding country, as his work was always well done and his charges reasonable. It was in the early days of coal. The locomotive engines of the period were wood burners, and most of the stoves in the houses depended upon wood as their chief fuel. In those days the railroads had not begun to haul coal to all parts of the country as they do today and as a result coal was not the common article of fuel that it now is. The primitive blacksmiths at great labor and not little expense obtained a limited amount of coal for their forges but it had to be of a certain kind to do the work demanded of it.

One day there came to this blacksmith's shop a customer who desired a piece of iron welded. He came at just a time when there was a famine in the coal supply. The smith had coal ordered but it had not arrived and there was no telling how long a period would elapse before it did arrive. He wanted to do the job but there seemed no way that he could do so without the proper degree of heat for a weld.

While he was bemoaning to the prospective customer the scarcity of coal which prevented his taking the job, there came by the shop an aged Indian of the Stockbridge tribe selling baskets. The old Indian had a fair mastery of the white man's language and listened with interest to the blacksmith's complaint, then he broke into the conversation with the remark:

"Give Injun bag, and Injun get um coal."

"Where would you get coal from?" incredulously asked the smith.

"Injun know. He got um place in big mountain where heap much coal grow."

But with little faith in the Indian's promise, the blacksmith, however, hunted up a stout sack and gave it to the redman, who immediately took his departure toward the mountains, while the blacksmith and his customer sat down near the forge to await results.

Two hours passed and the watchers were about giving up hope of again seeing the Indian or the sack, when, from out of the woods of a nearby hillside stepped the Indian. Upon his back he carried a sack heavily loaded. He came to the shop, and tossing the sack at the blacksmith's feet, guturally remarked:

"Um coal."

The blacksmith emptied the sack and its contents proved to be forge coal of the very best kind.

"Where did you get this coal?" asked the smith.

"Up in um mountain," said the redman.

"Whereabouts in the mountains?"

"Injun know," replied the redskin.

And that was all they could get out of him. A few minutes later he took up his baskets and started off while the blacksmith, lighting the fire in his forge, was soon busy with his toil, and found the coal that had so strangely come to him all that the most fastidious smith could ask.

From that day to this, efforts to locate the Indian's coal mine in the mountains of that region have often been tried, but all in vain. There is an ancient legend, so old as almost to have been forgotten except by here and there an aged resident, which tells of a lost cave somewhere amid the mountains in the depths of which the Indians said there was cola. But no white man is known to have entered its confines in many years and its very location is now lost and with it the Indian coal mine.

FIRST SILVER DOLLAR.

Issued From United States Mint in The Year 1794.

The first United States silver dollar was issued from the mint in the latter part of the year 1794, says the Hartford Post. The bust on this and all others looks toward the observer's right. The hair is flowing, date beneath and the word "Liberty" above the bust which is naked. There are seven stars facing and eight behind. On the reverse an eagle stands upon a support, with two half-wreaths, joined below by a ribbon; legend, "United States of America"; the edge is lettered "Hundred Cent One Dollar or Unit," the words being separated by stars and sunken square marks.

In 1795 many of the dollars were precisely like the above, with change of date, but toward the latter part of the year a great change was made. The hair is quite curly and the ends of a fillet are seen tied behind; on the reverse the eagle rests upon a cloud.

No further important change was made until 1798, in which year both fifteen and thirteen stars are seen and in the largest issue the eagle is represented with a bundle of arrows clasped in the right talon, and an olive branch in the left; the breast is covered with a shield; the beak holds a scroll inscribed, "E Pluribus Unum."

In 1799 one variety has five instead of six stars facing; otherwise the dollars after 1798 show the design described, until 1836, when the goddess of liberty is represented seated, looking backward, and on the reverse, a flying eagle surrounded by twenty-six stars; in 1838 there were thirteen stars placed around the goddess and none on the reverse

NICKNAMES OF STATES.

Nearly every State in the Union has a nickname. Some are too obvious to need explanation, as for instance, in the case of Alabama the "Cotton state;" Florida, the Peninsular state, etc. But some of the others have names which are not so plain, and these can only be accounted for by finding the origin from the French word bayou, which signifies a sluggish water course, and the name, "the Bayou state," is the familiar one given to Mississippi, in reference to the rumberless water courses shown on the first maps of the state.

New York, the "Empire state," takes its nickname from the title given it by Washington written during the winter of 1784.

Minnesota, the "Gopher state," takes its nickname from the French word "gaufre," which means honeycombed. The state was so called because of the great number of ground squirrels which burrowed in the earth.

Mississippi has a nickname which is also taken of the terms used.

Arkansas is called the "Bear state." This name was bestowed because of the great number of bears that haunted its forests when the sttae was first settled.

Colorado, the "Centennial state" is so called because it was admitted into the Union in 1876, the year that marked the one hundredth anniversary of independence in America.

Connecticut, the "Nutmeg state," was so called because it was said of the settlers who first lived in the state, "They are so sharp that they can sell wooden nutmegs to customers and not get caught.

Delaware, the "Blue Hen state," was named in the following manner: One of the best known officers of a Delaware regiment during the civil war was a certain Colonel Caldwell, who had become known as a chicken fancier and breeder of gamecocks. He advanced the opinion that the best game birds came from the eggs of a blue hen, and in jest the men of his regiment were dubbed by their fellows "the blue hens," a name which afterward came to be applied to dwellers in Delaware generally.

Indiana, the "Hosier state," is said to be a corruption of the word husher, a vulgar term throughout the west for a bully. Another contention is made that the word comes from the custom of a farming people of the state of inquiring of the wayfarer, "Who's yer?" which means "Who are you."

Illinois, which rejoices in the nickname of the "Sucker state," came to be thus afflicted in the following way: The prairies of this state were found to be covered with holes made by crawfish and filled with good drinking water. The early settlers and nomads learned to suck this water up through hollow reeds, and it is this custom which gave its nickname to Illinois.

Iowa, the "Hawkeye state," takes its sobriquet from the name of an Indian chief who was held in terror by the early settlers.

Kentucky, the "Blue Grass state, gets its name from the widespread growth of a certain grass known as blue grass.

Louisiana, the "Pelican state," gets its name from the picture of the bird on the state seal.

Massachusetts, the "Bay state," was in early times known as the Bay colony, and after its admission into the Union retained the title as a nickname.

Maryland, the "Old Line state," is so called because it marked the boundary during the civil war between slavery and freedom, the Confederacy and the Union, and because the Mason and Dixon line ran through it.

Ohio, the "Buckeye state," takes its name from the large number of horse chestnut trees that grow there, for "buckeye" is a common name for horse chestnut,

In an arch, the stones of which were symbolized by the thirteen original states, Pennsylvania occupies the central or keystone position, and hence came it to be called the "Keystone state."

On the state seal of South Carolina appears a palmetto, and the nickname of the state is derived from this.

In the war of 1812 so many volunteers came from Tennessee that it has ever since been called the "Volunteer state."

Before Texas was admitted into the Union, its flag bore a single star, and from this fact it derived its nickname, the "Lone Star state."

West Virginia, the "Panhandle state," owes its nickname to the resemblance of the narrow upper part of the state to the handle of a pan.

Virginia, the "Old Dominion state," has a nickname which is very ancient. In the early history of America, all the British possessions were called Virginia, and were spoken of under the general name of the colony, and a dominion of Virginia. Later to differentiate what is now known as Virginia from the country embraced in New England, it was called Old Virginia, or Old Dominion.

MORE JOBS THAN MEN.

Secretary of Labor Wilson dealt calamity prophets a jolt when he declared that within a few weeks there would be more jobs in the United States than men to fill them. He said the bumper wheat crop, the great jump in iron trade, and the revival of mining gave promise of "lots of work."

Requests for more than 80,000 men to harvest the wheat crop of the South and Middle West have already been received by the Department of Labor. How to gather the men and get them to the wheat fields is a problem which Secretary Wilson hopes to solve.

"I hope to arrange excursions," he said, "over the various railroads running to the Middle West from both the Eastern States and the West Coast. This scheme would give city men a summer vacation. Western farmers will pay from $2.50 to $4 00 per day for help. The composite condition of all crops today is about 2.3 per cent above their ten-year average at this time."

Mr. Wilson believes that the chief cause for nonemployment is depression in the iron and steel industry, resulting from the failure of the railroads, which use more than 50 per cent of the steel products of the country.

"With the coming of the harvest season," he concluded, "the prospect of large steel orders by the railroads, the increase in textile manufacture, and the recent orders to mines, I feel safe in predicting that within a month it will no longer be a question of jobs, but of men to fill them."

For Sale—Two lots in Carrick Grove, three in Cloverfield, and two on Rankin Street. Apply this office.

Have you paid your automobile State License tax as yet. Better do so at once or the "goblins" might get you when out riding.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

On account of my health I have this day sold my interest in Forrest & Cates Selz Royal Blue Store to Mr. O. J. Forrest of the above named firm. The business will be continued at the same stand under the firm name of Forrest & Rosemond Selz Royal Blue Store. Mr. J. S. Rosemond of Hillsboro will be the manager in charge.

All matters pertaining to the business will be taken care of by the new firm, I assuming no responsibility whatever.

tf H S. CATES.

NORFOLK - SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

Schedule in Effect Feb. 19, 1914

Short line between Raleigh Fayetteville, Charlotte, Star and Asheboro, N. C.

Arrive Raleigh: 10:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. Daily from Fayetteville. 3:45 A. M. Daily except Sunday from Charlotte, Star and intermediate points.

1:45 p. m. daily from Charlotte, Asheboro and intermediate points.

Leave Raleigh 74:0 A. M. and 5:50 P. M. Daily for Varina, Lillington and Fayetteville, 7:30 a. m. and 4:25 p. m. Daily for Varina, Duncan, Star, Mt. Gilead and Charlotte.

Leave Fayetteville: 7:00 A. M. and 1:50 P. M. for Lillington, Varina and Raleigh.

Leave Charlotte 6:30 A. M. and Asheboro 9:00 A. M. daily for Star, Duncan, Varina and Raleigh. Further information cheerfully furnished upon application to Agents. H. S. Leard, GPA., Norfolk, Va., J. F. Mitchell, TPA Raleigh, N. C.

Chickasaw Tribe No. 32, Improved Order of Red Men, gave a reception Wednesday night to its members.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES ON SOUTHERN.

On account fourth of July holiday Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to and from all points at greatly reduced fares. Dates of sale July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, with final limit July 7th, 1914.

For further information apply nearest agent.

R. K. DEBUTTS, D. P. A.
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NOTICE—No one is authorized to collect for the Stamey Printing House or The Review except W. L. Stamey and son Paul A. Stamey. If you pay money to any one else, you do so at your own risk.

FOR SALE—hree lots 50x290 feet or can make six good lots out of them 50x145. Good location, house on either side and one in front. Will sell at a bargain if taken at once. Apply Review office. tf

THE NEWSPAPER LAW

Few readers of newspapers fully and clearly understand the laws governing subscribers. Below are the decisions of the United States on the subject.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscription.

"If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them until all dues are paid.

"If the subscriber refuses to take periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed he is responsible until he has settled his bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

"If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, the subscriber is held responsible.

"The courts have held that refusing to take periodicals from the post-office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

"If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber will be responsible until express notice with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher." tf